JAMES E. BOYD IS A CITIZEN

His Claim on the Nebraska Governorship Established by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Thayer Must Surrender the Executive Chair as Soon as the State Court Reverses Ita Ruling-Anti-Lottery Act Upheld.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- The United States Supreme Court, in an elaborate opinion by Chief-justice Fuller, to-day held that James E. Boyd is a citizen of the United States, and was a citizen for two years preceding his election as Governor of Nebraska, and that, consequently, he is entitled to the office, and that John M. Thayer, the holdover Governor, who denied the right of Boyd to succeed him, must give way. All the justices of the court, except Justice Field, united in the conclusion that the United States Supreme Court had jurisdiction of the case.

Justices Harlan, Gray and Brown, while concurring in the conclusion of the court that Boyd was a citizen of the United States, did so on the ground that the exercise of all the rights and privileges of citizenship by Boyd's father, a resident of Ohio, as shown on the record, established the assertion made by James E. Boyd and his father that the latter had, in 1854, taken out his final naturalization papers, although there is no documentary proof of the issuance of those papers. These three justices, although that fact was not stated in so many words by the court, did not assent to the conclusion reached by the other justices that Boyd was also a citizen, on the ground viz .: That the enabling act of Nebraska constituted a collective naturalization of all the inhabitants thereof at the time of its admission into the Union except such as announced that they intended to retain their rights as citizens or subjects of a foreign nation and that the various offices held by Boyd and the exercise of the right of suffrage by him, with the oaths of allegiance to the United States he took at various times, shows clearly that it was his intention to become a citizen of the United States and that in fact he so considered himself. THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE.

Following is a summary of the opinion of the court, which is not a literal statement of its argument, though following the conclusions reached and the line of reasoning of the opinion: The court says that on Jan. 13, 1891, the leave was granted to John M. Thayer by the Supreme Court of Nebrasks to file proceedings looking to the ousting of Boyd from the office of Governor of Nebraska. The court then reviews the charges contained in the information filed by Thayer, the point, as is well known, being that Boyd's father, although he had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and had in Ohio citizen of the United States, and had in Ohio exercised unquestioned the rights of voting and holding office, had, in fact, never taken out his final naturalization papers and was therefore not a citizen, and that as James E. Boyd himself had never been naturalized, but had voted and held office under the belief that his father became a naturalized citizen while he was a minor, that, therefore, under the Constitution, James E. Boyd was not a citizen and, therefore, not eligible to the office of Governor of Nebraska, the State Constitution requiring that the Governor shall be a citizen of the State for at least two years preceding his State for at least two years preceding his election. Boyd, in his reply, claimed that the enabling act of Nebraska constituted a collective naturalization of all its inhabitants at the time of admission to statehood, and also asserted that his father had, in 1854, taken out his final naturalization papers, although the record did not show

The court first devotes some space to an argument in support of its right of jurisdiction under the mode of proceedings under which the case comes before it, reaching the conclusion that, while the Attorney-general of the State refuses to institute a suit against Boyd, Thayer, as the aggrieved party, had a right to bring the suit in the nominal name of the State, and that the question being one of a denial of a constitutional right Boyd has made a federal question which could be reviewed here. The court says it understands it is insisted The court says it understands it is insisted that Boyd was an alien because his disabilities as a foreign-born citizen had never been removed by naturalization. Congress, it says, in the exercise of the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, has enacted general laws for the naturalization of individuals, but that the instances of collective naturalization by treaty or statute are numerous. The court then says: "There can be no doubt that in the admission of a State a collective naturalization may be effected doubt that in the admission of a State a collective naturalization may be effected in accordance with the intention of Congress, and the people applying for admission on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, involves the adoption as citizens of the United States of these whom Congress makes members of the political community and who are recognized as such in the formation of the new State with the consent of Conthe new State with the consent of Congress. The question is not what a State may do in respect of citizenship but what Congress may recognize in that regard in the formation of the State."

MADE A CITIZEN BY THE ENABLING ACT. The application of this doctrine is then made to the case of the State of Nebraska, and its various proceedings looking to admission are considered. One clause of the State Constitution adopted provided that while persons of foreign birth who had declared their intention to become citizens should be considered electors, and this Congress amended by declaring that it should not operate as a discrimination on account of color. These provisions, in con-nection with Section 14 of the State Con-stitution, that "no distinction shall ever he made by the law between resident aliens and citizens in reference to property." seems to the court a clear recognition of the distinction between those who had and those who had not elected to become aliens. It follows from this that all who had declared their intention to become citizens Congress so regarded and placed those whose naturalization was incomplete those whose naturalization was incomplete in the same category with persons already citizens. But, says the court, it is argued that James E. Boyd had never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, although his father had, and that because, as alleged, his father had not completed his naturalization before his son attained his majority, the father cannot be held to have been made a citizen by the admission act of Nebraska.

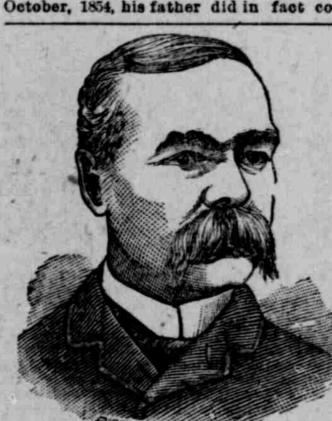
On this point the court quotes from the On this point the court quotes from the acts of 1790, 1795 and 1802, that minor children of naturalized parents shall, at the age of twenty-one years, be deemed to be citizens. The statutes, it says, leave much to be desired with reference to nationality laws and the status of minors whose parents declare their intention but do not take out final papers before the children reach twenly-one years of ago. Clearly minors, the court save, acquire an inchoate status by the declaration of the intention on the part of their parents. If they attain majority before the parents complete naturalization they have a right to repudiate the status and accept foreign allegiance rather than hold fast to the citizenship which the parent's act has initiated for them. Ordi-

The chief excellence of Cleveland's baking powder is its perfect healthfulness. Its raising power comes from cream of tartar and soda, the wholesomest leaven, nothing else. It is not drugged with ammonia or cheapened with alum. Cleveland's is perfectly wholesome; leavens most, and leavens best.

The history of Boyd is then traced. His voting in Ohio in 1855, under the belief and assurance from his father that he [the father had taken out his fina! papers. Then is traced Boyd's long career in Nebraska as a voter, office-holder and soldier against the Indians, with the view of showing that for ever thirty were Bord had against the Indians, with the view of showing that, for ever thirty years, Boyd had enjoyed all the rights of citizenship. The hardships of the pioneer is briefly referred to, and the court says: "The policy which sought the development of the country by inviting the participation in citizenship of those who would engage in the labors, and endure the trials of frontier life, which has an westly contributed to the labors, and endure the trials of frontier life, which has so vastly contributed to the unexampled progress of the Nation, justifies the application of a liberal rather than a technical rule in the situation of the question before us."

Under the circumstances James E. Boyd, the court says, is entitled to claim that, if his father did not complete his naturalization before his son had attained majority, the son cannot be held to have lost the inchoate status he had acquired by the declaration of intention; on the contrary, the oath he took and his action as a citizen entitled him to insist upon the benefit of entitled him to insist upon the benefit of his father's act, and has placed him in the same category as his father would have occupied if he had emigrated to the Territory of Nebraska; that, in short, he was within the intent and meaning of the acts of Congress in relation to citizens of the Territory. and was made a citizen of the United States and of the State of Nebraska under the organic and enabling acts and the act

RECORDS NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY. Another and shorter course of reasoning brings the court to the same conclusion. It takes up the averments in the answer of Boyd, declaring that his father had made his declaration of intention, had for fortytwo years exercised the rights of citizenship in Ohio and also distinctly alleging "on information and belief that prior to October, 1854, his father did in fact com-



Governor James E. Boyd.

plete his naturalization in strict accordance with the law, and informed respondent

at the time of that fact."

The court holds on the authority of
Justice Miller, in Mitchell va. Clark, that Justice Miller, in Mitchell va. Clark, that it has the right to determine for itself the sufficiency of this allegation and that it is not concluded by the view taken by the Nebraska Supreme Court. It is true, it says, that under the naturalization laws, naturalization can only be completed before a court and that the usual proof of naturalization is a copy of the court's record. But citing Blight vs. Rochester and Hogan vs. Curtz, the court says it is equally true that where no record of naturalization can be produced evidence that a person having the requisite qualification to become a citizen did in fact and for a long time vote and hold office and exercise rights belonging to citizens is sufficient to warrant a jury in inferring that he had been duly naturalized a citizen. Such being the settled law, the court says there can be no doubt that the fact that Boyd's father became a naturalized citizen Boyd's father became a naturalized citizen before October, 1854, is well pleaded in Boyd's answer, and is, therefore, admitted by the demurrer on behalf of Thayer. Specific allegations of the time and place and court of naturalization would have been superfluous, and, in view of Boyd's imperfect information, as manifest upon the face of the answer of a transaction

imperfect information, as manifest upon the face of the answer, of a transaction taking place long ago, hardly possible.

Under the allegations made, a jury, the court holds, would have been warranted in inferring that Boyd's father became a citizen of the United States before 1854, and consequently, that Boyd himself was a citizen. For this reason, without regard to any other question argued in the case, the court says Boyd was entitled to judgment upon the demurrer. Justices Harlan, Gray and Brown concurred in the conclusions of the court for this reason only. The court's the court for this reason only. The court's order reads as follows: "The judgment of the Supreme Court of Nebraska is reversed and the cause remanded to be proceeded in according to law and in conformity with

Unless the Nebraska courts should, of Unless the Nebraska courts should, of their own accord, depart from the usual custom, Governor Boyd will not be reinstated in office before March at the earliest, Ex-Attorney-general Garland asked for a mandate from the court this afternoon, but Chief-justice Fuller said that the court could not depart from its usual custom and would not issue a mandate before the usual time unless notice of intention be given the other side. The motion of Mr. Garland was denied. As the court to-day adjourned until Feb. 29 this action of the journed until Feb. 29 this action of the court will have the effect of delaying the issuance of the court's order until after its over southern Wisconsin at night.

ANTI-LOTTERY ACT UPHELD. The court to-day upheld the constitutionality of the recent anti-lottery act of the last Congress, affirming the decision in the case of Deyne and Rapier, the publishers of the New Orleans States and Mobile Register, who were indicted on charges of sending through the mails newspapers con-

sending through the mails newspapers containing lottery advertisements. By common consent they were made test suits on the constitutionality of the law.

Chief-justice Fuller announced that owing to the death of Justice Bradley, to whom the writing of the opinion in the anti-lottery cases had been given, the court would postpone any elaboration of its views, and confine itself to the expression of the general grounds on which the decision proceeds. The court then said that the opinion in exparte Jackson held that the power vested in Congress to establish post-tion of the entire postal system of the country and designated what may and what may not be excluded. The power granted Congress was complete, and carried with it power to forbid the use of the mails in aid of the perpetuation of erime or immorality.

and lower is reported from northern Colorado, Nebraska and Minnesota northward. Precipitation—Light local snows fell from Lake Superior and westward to Colorado and Minnesota; light rains near lakes Michigan and Ontario, in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico.

BABY ASTOR'S PLIGHT.

He is Heir to Millions, but the Law Doesn't Recognize Him.

New York Advertiser.

In looking over the records in the health department's rooms in police headquarters last Saturday, the officials made a startling discovery. The scion of the wealthliest family in the city, the heir to property worth at least \$150,000,000, was not on record as having been born, and, as far as the of the perpetuation of crime or immorality. The court says there is no distinction between mala prohibita and mala in se, and that it must be left to Congress in the exercise of a sound discretion, to determine what shall be excluded. There is no abridgement of the freedom of the press, for the reason that the government does not prohibit communication by other means, but simply through the government agencies which it controls.

The Chiet-justice announced the following allotments among the circuits: First Circuit—Horace Gray, Associate Justice.
Second—Samuel Blatchford, Associate Justice.
Third—John M. Harlan, Associate Justice.
Fourth—Melville W. Fuller, Chief-justice.
Fifth—Lucius Q. C. Lamar. Associate Justice.
Sixth—Henry M. Brown, Associate Justice.
Seventh—John M. Harlan, Associate Justice.
Eighth—David J. Brewer, Associate Justice.
Ninth—Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice.

What Governor Boyd Says.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 1.-Governor Boyd appeared less excited than any other Democrat in Omaha when he heard the news. When questioned by a reporter in regard to the time he would take his seat he said: "I cannot tell, but I can say that as soon as the Supreme Court has rendered its decision John M. Thayer must cease to act as Governor and I become Governor of the State of Nebraska established than I can find words to express. Of course I do not know what course Mr. Thayer will pursue, but I suppose he will at once vacate the chair at the State Capitol. As I said before, I cannot now say when I shall go to Lincoln and formally take my seat as the Governor. I am Governor, and as I have been incurgurated. I can serve just the same in Omaha

narily the minor makes application on his own behalf for naturalization, but it does not follow that an actual equivalent may not, on occasion, be accepted in lieu of a technical compliance.

for a day or two as in Lincoln. Mr. Thayer cannot new even act as Governor. Any papers which he may sign, or such appointments which he may make are illegal, so I cannot think that he will attempt to hold papers which he may sign, or such appointments which he may make are illegal, so I cannot think that he will attempt to hold

the office any longer." A dispatch from Lincoln says: News of the decision caused naturally some commotion, but little outward demonstration here. The general expression is one of satisfaction that the long battle is ended. Governor Thayer declined to be interviewed, simply stating that he would abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. The other State officers were generally uncommunicative. Appointive offi-cers accept the decision as final and are preparing to turn over their public affairs to other hands. The opinion seems to be that the resignation of all these officials will be tendered the moment Governor Thayer vacates. The retiring Governor has been tendered the general management of a town-site company, comprising Nebraska gentlemen, who have founded a town in southern Texas, and it is understood will accept. The State Supreme Court has ad-journed until the 16th. Chief-justice Maxwell is in Chicago and the other judges are out of the city.

DEFENDS HIS FATHER.

David Essex Porter Replies to the Charges by General Butler Against the Dead Admiral.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.-Mr. David Essex Porter, son of the late Admiral Porter, who is here, was questioned in reference to the statements and criticisms made of his father in Gen. Benjamin Butler's new book. Mr. Porter said: "In his book of the war my father did not hesitate to criticise Butler, and give his estimate of the man in free language. In regard to that portion of the book in which Butler alludes to the untruthful and villainous statement of the late Admiral Porter concerning the capture and surrender of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, below New Orleans, and also imputing cowardice to my father, I have only to say that during the war my father received four votes of thanks from Congress for conspictions conduct, each vote giving him the privilege of remaining on the active list of the navy ten additional years after reaching the retiring age of sixty-two years. This is one vote more than was accorded to either Grant or Farragut, and will hardly sustain in the minds of the American people the accusations of untruthfulness and villainy sought to be applied to him by Butler. Moreover, after the capture of New Orleans Congress honthe capture of New Orleans Congress hon-ored my father with the rank of acting rear admiral and Mr. Gideon Welles, the then Secretary of the Navy, ordered him to the command of the upper Mississippi squadron. It is known that Secretary Welles did not feel friendly towards my father, and if there had been any foundation for the charge of villainy and cowardice in his conduct, the Secretary would have been only too glad to lessen the admiral's influence rather than to have increased it by so important a command. This should be sufficient to refute the charge that the be sufficient to refute the charge that the brave, truthful and only strategic general that the late war produced has imputed to Admiral Porter. A book giving the life of my father is now in the course of preparation by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Soley. This work will contain an accurate history of the circumstance that Butler calls untruthful and viliainous. This will be the last statement in reference to Ben Butler's book that will come from any member of last statement in reference to Ben Butler's book that will come from any member of Admiral Porter's family. I do not doubt, however, that the officers who served under Admiral Porter, many of whom are still living, and who come in for a share of Butler's strictures and animosity, will have something to say in their own and the Admiral's defense when the matter is brought to their attention." to their attention."

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the thirty-six hours ending 8 P. M., Feb. 3 1892-Warm; occasional light rains; cloudy weather, clearing occasionally; nearly stationary temperature during Tuesday; slightly colder Tuesday night.

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1-Forecast until 8 P. M. Tuesday.-For Indiana and Illinois -Colder; west winds; cloudiness and probably light rains, turning to snow in north-western portion; colder and probably fair Wednesday.

For Ohio—Continued warm; south winds and cloudiness, with rain in northern por-tions; colder and generally fair Wednes-

Local Weather Report. Indianapolis, Feb. 1. Time. Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. Weather. Pre. 7 A. M. 30.10 37 61 S'east. Pt. cloudy 0.00 7 P. M. 30.00 52 46 South. Cloudy. 0.00

Maximum temperature, 56; minimum temperature. 35.

The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Feb. 1.

Normal 29 0.12

Mean 46 0.00

Departure from normal 17 -0.12

Excess of deficiency since Jan. 1... 88 -1.76

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Forecast Officer.

General Weather Conditions. MONDAY, Feb. 1, 8 P. M.

PRESSURE-The storm area changed its southerly course during Monday morning. Moines, Ia., in the morning, it is central TEMPERATURE-High temperature con-

tinges. The warm current in front of the low area extends northward, with 60° and above, to Texas, Arkansas, southern Illi-nois and eastern Tennessee; with 50° and above to southern IGWA, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, western Pennsylvania and Virginia; 400 and above to southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan and the lower lakes; 50and lower is reported from northern Colorado, Nebraska and Minnesota northward.
PRECIPITATION—Light local snows fell

ling discovery. The scion of the wealth-iest family in the city, the heir to property worth at least \$150,000,000, was not on rec-ord as having been born, and, as far as the law was concerned, was as if he had never

The fact of the matter is that the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, jr., over two months ago, has never been recorded with the health department, and aside from the legal complications that might arise over the omission, the parento, the attending physician and every other person present at the birth is liable to a line of \$10 each. At No. 374 Fifth avenue, at 3 o'clock on

the morning of Nov. 15, 1891, the child, which has since been christened William Vincent Astor, was born. Besides some of the female members of the Astor family, there were present at the birth Dr. William T. Lusk, the attending physician, and the nurse. The father was critically ill with typhoid fever at the time, but the news that an heir had been born to him, and that the fifth generation of the Astor and that the fifth generation of the Astor family had a male representative, seemed to do him more good than the medicine he had been taking and he rallied sufficiently in a few days to be able to leave his room.

When asked about the omission to record the birth of his son, Mr. Astor said last night: "I know nothing about it. I was seriously ill at the time of the birth and for several days afterward. Anyway, I relied on the physician, Dr. Lusk, to attend to the matter."

Dr. Lusk is the professor of obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is one of the best-known physicians in the city. When asked if he neglected to record the birth of the Astor baby, he ex-

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Great News for the Children.

At last the cure of St. Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy and other fits has been discovered. The little ones need no longer suffer from these terrible nervous diseases. The remedy is the great nervo cure. Dr. Greene's Nervura, and the enormous demand for this medicine in all nervous diseases of children has firmly established it as the great children's remedy. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Druggists, \$1.00.

"It affords me greatest pleasure to state that my daughter, who was a sufferer from St. Vitus' Dance, and who was treated for same by prominent physicians in Brooklyn without result, was completely cured by using two bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura.

PROF. J. M. ELWOOD,



FELL IN A FIT. "My boy was very nervous, and had four or five fits every day. After using Dr. Greene's medicine three weeks he began to get well, and has had no fits since. Ten doctors gave him up as incurable. The doctors and my neighbors can hardly believe their eyes when they see my boy all strong and well.

MRS. EMMA SWEENEY, 13 Ballard et., Fall River, Mass." Dr. Gie ne, the successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, 35 West Fourteenth street, New York. can be consulted free, personally or by letter. Call or write him about the case, or send for sympton blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining the disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned

the law is rigidly enforced, be obliged to pay \$10, and the health department will be \$30 richer in consequence of the negligence to give the heir to \$150,000,000 the recognition required by law.

WHAT A CRUEL BRUTE, Successful Trick by Which Gregory Changed

the Tide of a Girl's Life,

"Greg, are you awake?" calls a tumbled heap of femininity upon the hearth rug.
"I am." And a wreath of cigarette smoke floats above a masculine head lying comfortably amid a heap of couch cushions. "I've just run across these old letters in my desk. I'm going to read 'em aloud!" "I'mat your mercy."
"I'll poke up the fire first. I want more light. So! Just listen to this now:

"My Own Dearest Gregory-For the last time I write you thus. Yes, it must indeed be so. It has all been a happy, foolish dream, but now it must end. To-day I release you from our engagement. A marriage between us would be most ridiculous. We are both so very young—too young to decide so important a matter.

Mamma says so, and I am sure she is right. We have had a long talk. Besides, your salary has proved itself too small for one. Now, dear friend, do nothing rash. Men do not die of love. Your life is not your own, so no experiments with landanum. Do not come to see me. My mind is fully made up. I shall travel with dear mamma, and see more of this great world than I have hitherto known. Now—write

girl. Be brave-no nonsense, And remember that I am ever your dear friend, Avis." "That was a letter to read on an empty "Did you receive it before dinner! I might have known you did by your hateful answer. Here it is. (Reade):

me a nice letter and tell me that I am a sensible

"My Dear Avis—You are indeed a sensible girl, and I sm proud of my little friend's judgment. You always were a trump. My mind is much relieved by your decision. I have often thought that perhaps we were a trifle foolish, don't you know. I didn't like to say so myself, though. You will pardon the brief character of this note when I tell you Tom Wayland is awaiting me. We are due at the club. By the way, that report in regard to his sister's engagement is false. She told me so herself this afternoon. And now, good by, little kitten. Be happy—of course you will. It is the warm wish of your friend, "GREGORY.

"P. S.-Regards to your mother. Appreciate her-you may not have her always." "What a villain you were!" A sigh.
Achuckle from amid the cigarette smoke.
"What fools girls are!"

"'Tis easy to forgive them for it-as long as they're pretty. Go on. Read your answer." She reads: Sir-I have heard before of the transient nature of a man's love, but allow me to assure you that I have found yours more ephemeral than any

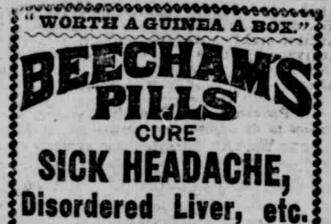
Interpolated chuckle from the corner of the room, and vigorous response of "Beast!" from hearth rug.) Resumes letter: As for Miss Wayland—I am glad somebody finds so much to admire about her. The poor thing never had any attention before. I hope you may both be happy.

Voice from Cushions-She was a beauty. Voice from Hearth Rug-She was horrid! Great, big, vulgar thing!

"Hum! Where was If Oh, here." (Reads): As for my mother, she inherits her worldliness. I have not spoken to her to-day. And now—good-bye—what a word! May you forget the ruin you have wrought in a young girl's heart. I shall pray for you always. May death soon claim—

"What a brute you were!" "A real cute brute, I think." "It was a trick!" "It was-and it succeeded."

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraor dinary effect in all disorders of the throat.



they ACT LIKE MAGIC on the Vital Organs, restoring long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These facts are admitted by thousands, in all classes of society. Largest sale in the Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

HAZELTON PIANO Is a marvel of sweetness and power of grace, beauty and brilliancy. Every note is clear as a bell. Every chord is perfect harmony. Every part is evenly balanced. The action is light, firm, elastic responsive. The scale is scientifically correct and musically perfect; the workmanship the highest skill can make them, and the materials are the best.

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deservations and a servation a

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COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION - OF THE -

On the 31st day of December, 1891.

Located at No. 421 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. JAS. W. McALLISTER, President. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons..... Real estate unincumbered.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed,

Interest due and accrued on same

Cash in company's office and in banks

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is

mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured—interest due and accrued on same.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1891, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 26th day of January, 1892.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY DAILY JOURNAL

On the 31st day of December, 1891.

Located at No. 13 North Galena avenue, Preeport, Ill. C. O. COLLMANN, President. WM. TREMBOR, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is \$500,000
The amount of its capital paid up is 200,000 THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: The greatest amount in any one risk, \$7,500. I, the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company, on the 31st day of December, 1891, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 25th day of January, 1892.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY On the 31st day of December, 1891.

Located at No. 156 Broadway, New York. FRANK M. PARKER, Secretary. EDWARD A. WALTON, President. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons..... Real estate unincombered.

Bonds and stocks owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed, market value.

Loans on bond and mortgage, being first lien on unincombered real estate, worth double the amount leaned.

Debts otherwise secured.

All other securities. €51,624.92 State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1891, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 25th day of January, 1892.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Fire Insurance Company On the 31st day of December, 1891.

Located at No. 19 North Fifth street, Reading, Pa. W. A. ARNOLD, President. The amount of its capital paid up, is..... THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons.

Real estate unincumbered.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule \$64,983.02 \$2,330.28 filed, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts for premiums.

All other securities. 183,372.50

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1891, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 25th day of January, 1892.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL PER ANNUM #2 82 -THE

Indianapolis

DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

The Journal is first of all a newspaper Its primary object is to publish the news, and to secure this it spares no pains or expense. Besides the service of two great news agencies, which cover foreign countries as well as the entire United States, it has a corps of Special Correspondents, who give attention to those events and occurrences that are likely to be of particular interest to the Indiana public. Its Washington bureau was established for the purpose of looking after matters in which the State and its people are concerned, and is under the management of an Indiana man well acquainted with the local business and political issues. It has a correspondent in every town of importance in the State, and is constantly increasing its facilities for obtaining information from every quarter. Its staff of city reporters is large, and its local departments are unexcelled. As a newspaper it is far better equipped than any other in the State, and welcomes comparison with its contemporaries in any and all of its departments. With all it endeavors to be accurate and trustworthy, printing the news, whatever it may be, without personal or partisan

But while the Journal is non-partisan as to news, it is a Republican paper, and sets forth Republican principles. It is important that the people shall read the truth about these principles, and it was with the object of putting everybody in the way of doing so that the price of the

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